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VOL. 17 No. 2

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WHAT U WANT

For any organisation to be successful it must provide the services required by its 'clients'. If it does, it succeeds; if not, it fails and may die.

It seems to be a fact of life current for many of the New Zealand orchid societies that their membership is declining. Is it that our societies are not adequately serving their members? With the success of the 13th World Orchid Conference I hope that trend will be reversed, and that it will rekindle a wider interest in our hobby. It is, however, in connection with the running of some societies that there have been some interesting developments.

Over the last few months it is interesting that a number of societies have been asking their current members what they want from their local society. The latest of these is the Poverty Bay East Coast Orchid Society who have circulated a 2 page survey with their newsletter. This continues the initiative taken by other societies over recent years. Orchids in New Zealand also recently sought the opinions of its readers; the answers to some of the questions formed the basis for some of the changes seen in this magazine over the last year.

The taking of a survey involves quite a lot of work,

editorial

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both in the getting of the information and subsequently its analysis and interpretation. The extent of the survey can range from a simple few questions, to much more sophisticated efforts. For the latter, assistance may be necessary. Some years ago the Wellington Orchid Society, for example, obtained the assistance of Victoria University, securing the services of a research student who undertook a substantial survey as part of a course credit. The result of that survey formed the basis of the management of that society for a number of years. Like all such information it does, however, have a finite life,

and accordingly the exercise needs to be repeated every 5 years or so. There is no doubt that such studies have proved to be exceedingly useful in the past.

Each society is unique, but nevertheless all have much in common. It would be useful when a society does complete a survey, that the main results be made available to other members of the orchid growing family. There is a common interest that orchid societies have; the further development of the hobby. While some parts of the questionnaire may be specific to one society, there is sure to be much of interest to all. I hope that the organisers of the latest survey, and of any further such studies, will take the trouble to spread the main results to all those interested. Perhaps this magazine is an appropriate forum for this purpose. This may well be a way we can help secure the strong future of our mutual hobby. I can only commend the society for the initiative it has taken, and hope that others will follow their lead in the future.

Feature of the Month

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHIDS

I CAN SEE no reason why many Australian native orchids, both species and hybrids, should not be grown in New Zealand. Some minor variations may be required to growing conditions, but these would be relatively straight-forward. An area under shelter, such as a glass or fibre-glass roof over part of the shade-house, permits you to strictly control water to those plants which will accept cooler dry conditions, but do not thrive in cool wet conditions. This would apply to many of the *Dendrocoryne* Section of the genus *Dendrobium* which contains among others *Dendrobium speciosum*, *Dendrobium kingianum*, *Dendrobium tetragonum*, and *Dendrobium falcorostrum*. These are the orchids which grow stems, for want of a better word, in tufts. There are about fifteen species in this Section, about twelve of which grow in New South Wales and southern Queensland, from the mountains to the coast, with several species including *Dendrobium fleckeri*, *Dendrobium jonesii* (formerly *ruppianum*), and *Dendrobium adae* coming from the Atherton Tableland and associated higher mountain areas of northern Queensland. These northern growers should still be amenable to culture in New Zealand because they come from higher and cooler parts of what is essentially a warmer climate.

All of the orchids in this Section are either epiphytic, that is they grow on trees, or lithophytic, that is they grow on rocks. In either case most of them can be

contained in pots of suitable growing media, or attached to slabs of suitable material. Their culture is relatively simple, but like all horticultural pursuits,

our aim is not just to grow them, but to grow them well. In New Zealand, which is admittedly slightly cooler and wetter than the natural range of the orchids involved, in most cases, your aim would be best achieved by accepting the advice, initially, of some person already successfully growing the orchids you



**Sid Batchelor of
Baulkam Hills, NSW
Australia, highlights
growing Australian
Native Orchids in
New Zealand.**

Sid Batchelor holding
Dendrobium kingianum 'Betty'
Photo: S. Batchelor.

are interested in, in New Zealand. I know of several Kiwi growers, who are by careful observation and subtle variations in growing conditions, growing and flowering their Australian native orchids as well as Australian growers, who have the advantage of growing much closer to the natural range of the orchids involved. As you gain expertise you may consider varying the information you have received on basic culture to better suit the immediate environment in which your own plants are growing. Reference to orchid journals and orchid club circulars are also most helpful.

The dendrobiums of the **Phalaenanth** section of the genus, and others from north Queensland's warmer areas may also be grown, but here a fully enclosed, climate controlled glass-house or enclosure is required, and the cost of building and operating such an enclosure can be very high.

Australia has three species of native cymbidium:- *Cymbidium suave*, *Cymbidium madidum*, and *Cymbidium canaliculatum*. *Cymbidium madidum* is easily grown, just as you would a normal cymbidium hybrid. The other two are somewhat more difficult to handle and the best results are obtained by leaving them in their natural host (hollow

tree limbs etc.) where that is possible; under these conditions *Cymbidium suave* is fairly easy to grow. *Cymbidium canaliculatum* is by far the most difficult, coming as it does from a hot/dry area. It resents other than light and infrequent applications of water, and even in the southern states of Australia represents a difficult challenge, although its use in hybridising will be an interesting exercise.

Section 3 of the genus **Dendrobium** contains about ten of the so-called terete-leaved dendrobiums which range from Tasmania to northern Queensland. All have terete or flattened leaves on a creeping rhizome. With the exception of *Dendrobium racemosum*, which has a limited tropical distribution, all the others in the group which includes *Dendrobium teretifolium*, *Dendrobium lingueforme*, *Dendrobium cucumerinum* and *Dendrobium wassellii* should, with good light and not over-wet conditions, be reasonably easy to handle in New Zealand. The flowers of this section usually have very slender segments and are best grown into specimen plants for the massed effect of their flowers. Over the past couple of seasons we have seen some very interesting and beautiful hybrids made within this Section, and as interest grows I am sure we will see many more.

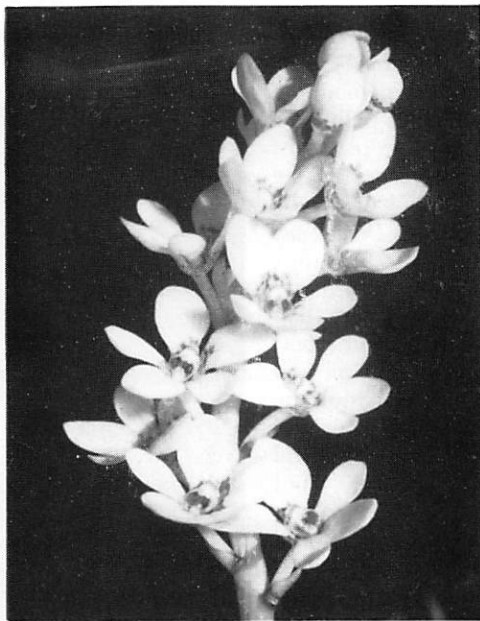
Sarcochilus is a genus of about eleven beautiful species which is almost exclusively Australian. Four species, namely *Sarcochilus falcatus*, *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*, *Sarcochilus hartmannii*, and *Sarcochilus ceciliae* are commonly and relatively easily grown. Although not quite as accommodating as the **Dendrocoryne** Section of the genus *Dendrobium*, the extra care and attention they require is more than adequately rewarded by a well flowered plant. *Sarcochilus fitzgeraldii*, *Sarcochilus hartmannii*, and *Sarcochilus ceciliae*, all of which are lithophytes, can be successfully grown in squat or shallow pots in an open gravelly mix, similar to that used for the **Dendrocoryne** Section of the genus *Dendrobium*; but with about 10-15% more gravel. *Sarcochilus falcatus* however, is an epiphyte and must be grown in the manner of an epiphyte or it will surely die. Hybrids made from one lithophytic and one epiphytic parent invariably grow well in pots and media as used for lithophytic sarcochilus. Hybrids made between two epiphytic species should be grown as epiphytes, and indeed this is part of their charm. *Sarcochilus ceciliae* is particularly prone to problems if exposed to cold winter rain. These plants should be grown under cover during winter, and only watered early in the

day on a rising temperature, which will allow the plant to dry out before night-fall.

The climate in New Zealand whilst variable, is probably for the most part wetter and cooler than most areas of New South Wales, but it should with only minor variations, produce good growing and flowering conditions for the cool growing Australian native orchids.

CULTURE

There are about as many variants of potting media for our native orchids as there are growers of native orchids. To some degree at least your potting material must be varied to allow for the differences in attention that your orchids will receive as compared to other growers. I have tried many potting materials for growing my natives and I have finally settled on a very simply mix of equal parts of milled red radiata pine bark (which should be soaked for at least a week before use) and river or pea gravel (**must** be one of the non-absorbent types of gravel)—the size of each of the ingredients varies with the size of the plant being potted—seedling size bark and similar size gravel for seedlings. Medium size bark and similar size gravel for larger plants and so on up to a fairly coarse mix for *Dendrobium speciosum* sized plants. This mix is suitable for my collection as I am able to water them every



Sarcophilus hartmanii

Grower: Ralph Woodhouse, Wellington

day, and more than once a day if necessary, due to prevailing conditions. If a grower is only able to attend to watering etc. on week-ends, then it might be necessary to include

some degree of moisture retaining material—perlite is one alternative—it is quite inert and retains moisture well. Partly rotted bush leaves is another alternative, the list is

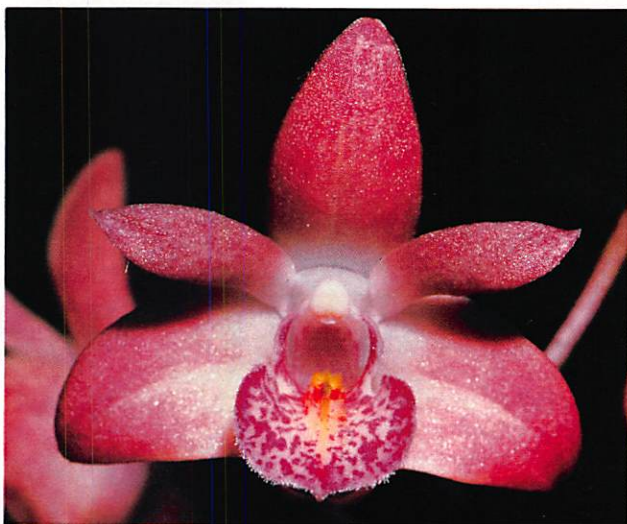
almost endless. The actual additive and the quantity used will be decided upon by the amount of moisture retention desired; but whatever is used it must not inhibit the drainage of the media. It is essential that the media should drain freely and completely. This in turn facilitates aeration of the roots of the plant which is also very important; remember that in their native state most of these orchids grow with many of their roots exposed to the air. *Dendrobium tetragonum* for example, is almost always grown on a mount of suitable material, weathered hardwood, a piece of old fence paling for example, or a piece of paper bark type ti-tree (*malaleuca* sp.) I find to be an excellent host. *Dendrobium falcorostrum* is another orchid, which for me, grows better on a slab than I can ever grow it in a pot. *Dendrobium falcorostrum* and its hybrids, I feel would be well suited to New Zealand conditions. In its natural range it prefers cool conditions, and in nature its roots are always covered in moss which in the cooler part of the year is almost always wet.

You must be prepared to experiment—read all you can about how each plant grows in nature, and try to get some clues from this information as to how you should be growing each species. Above all don't just look at your plants,



Sid Batchelor's bush house.

Photo: Sid Batchelor



Dendrobium Yondi Brolga

Grower: S. Batchelor

Photo: Mark Webb

learn to study them objectively, so that you notice even the smallest change in your plants appearance—for each such change there is a reason.

Learn to ascertain what these reasons are and you are well on the way to being a competent and effective grower.

FERTILISING

Australian native orchids do not require heavy feeding, it has been found through experience, costly experience at times, that a little fertiliser, frequently, is the answer to their needs. No hard and fast rules can be laid down as to which fertiliser is best—some growers swear by organic fertilisers, whilst others, just as strongly, favour inorganics. Most experienced growers will agree however that a little, frequently, is the correct basis for any feeding programme. Any fertilisers that I use are used at at one quarter the strength recommended by the manufacturer.

Fertilising should commence in the Spring as soon as the plants commence strong new season growth. I like to feed my plants every seven days, and to water with plain water at least a couple of times between feedings. In the first two applications of fertiliser in the Spring I add the recommended amount of Formula 20 or similar hormone to get the roots off to a good start—the sooner you have a good strong root system, the sooner your plant can really begin working for you. A word of warning however, I do not use Formula 20 or growth hormones in conjunction with any fertiliser containing significant quantities of iodine (check



Sarcophilus Jewel
Grower/Photo: S. Batchelor



Dendrobium (Ellen 'Everlyn' x *falcorostrum*)
Grower: S. Batchelor Photo: Mark Webb

the list of contents on the pack), as I believe that there is a reaction between the two which causes abnormal plant growth. The Spring and Summer fertiliser should be of high nitrogen value, then as the plants mature their flowering growths, about the middle of May, a high phosphorus/potassium value fertiliser should be substituted for the last few feedings. This helps to initiate a strong flowering, and tends to improve the colour and texture of the flowers. No fertiliser is necessary during the colder part of the year. In any fertilising programme it is most important that the plants growing media should never be allowed to completely dry out. If this happens and the chemical salts

contained in the fertiliser become dry they have the effect of withdrawing the moisture already taken up by the plant (reverse osmosis) causing it to become dehydrated and very quickly damaged. If this is allowed to happen the plant is in danger of losing the entire root system which is naturally enough catastrophic.

On a recent tour of New Zealand I was impressed by the number of growers involved in growing Australian native orchids, and the obvious ability displayed. The overall impression however, was that most of the plants I saw were being treated too kindly—too much shade and attempts to keep them warm at all costs. This they

really do not need. The foliage should be reasonably hard and yellow/green, rather than soft and deep green. During winter my plants are regularly exposed to frosty conditions—temperatures falling to -1 or -2 degrees Celsius occasionally to as low as -4 whilst housed only in a 50% shade value shade-house. Summer temperatures regularly reach the early 40's.—I was also pleasantly surprised to see the range of Australian native orchids available from a nursery that I visited in Auckland—so you have no excuse with regard to the availability of plants. Try a few, I am sure you will be pleased with their ease of culture and infinite variety of form and colour. ◀

From the Back Cover:

The World of Orchids — Strange, Weird, Wonderful.

LAELIA SUPERBIENS

Although this species originates from Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras we have grown it quite successfully in our cool greenhouse where the winter night temperature often reaches zero. During this time we keep the plant reasonably dry only increasing the watering and fertilising as conditions improve. This orchid is definitely not for the small greenhouse as we have had stems of over one metre long supporting more than eighteen, rose-purple flowers. Close inspection of the individual flowers reveals an intricate lip, boldly marked. Otaki/Manakau is famous for its temperate climate and our plant usually produces its blooms in late summer to early autumn. *Superbiens* is probably the largest of the laelias, and is certainly most impressive. ◀

Lyn Sherlock
Manakau

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CARBON FIBRE HEAT PADS

Some years ago a new form of propagating bed became available, comprising a flexible carbon fibre heating element with electronic thermostat. This appeared to be a significant development from the sand filled propagating beds then widely used.

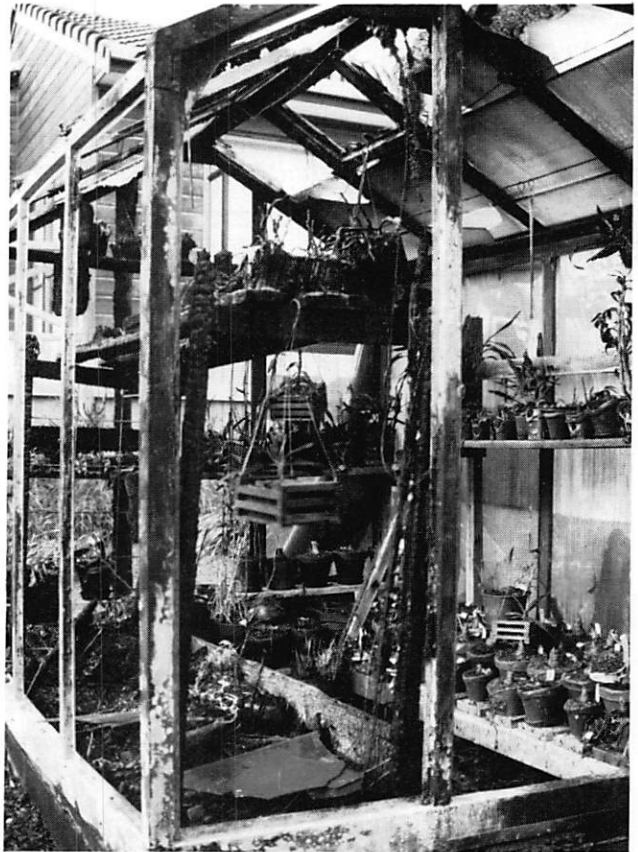
Your editor purchased one, but after three months use it failed, with a severity that destroyed a considerable number of plants. A number of pots were completely incinerated, such was the intensity of the fire. As far as I am aware the unit had been installed and run strictly in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. After a considerable amount of correspondence, the unit was replaced by the manufacturer, but the company accepted no responsibility for the loss of plants, even though the unit had been in use for such a short time.

Since that time, I have been aware that a number of other similar units have failed in the southern half of the North Island, one of the latest resulting in the complete destruction of a glasshouse and contents in Wellington, this in fact

reportedly the failure of a second unit purchased by this unfortunate grower. Comments have also been noted that there have been failures of a number of other units.

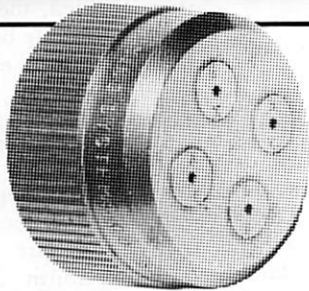
This notice is to bring to the attention of readers that some of these propagating beds have failed, in some cases with quite disastrous fires. Accordingly, it appears some caution with the use of these units may be required, especially

In view of the apparent local problems, I would be interested to hear from any other readers who may have had experience with these units—is our record just an unfortunate local phenomenon, or have there been wider similar experiences in other localities. Hopefully, a more detailed report will be published in the near future. ◀



Glasshouse of a Wellington grower destroyed by a fire thought to have started from a Carbon Fibre heating pad.

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N.Z. PAPHIOPEDILUM ALLIANCE

The inaugural meeting of the N.Z. Paphiopedilum Alliance was held on Saturday, 23rd February 1991, at the home of Lyn Sherlock, Atkins Road, R.D. Otaki. Present at the meeting were the organisers, Lyn Sherlock and Peter Stephens, along with 53 other enthusiastic Paphiopedilum growers.

The meeting was opened with a wide variety of slides of both species, primary hybrid and hybrid paphiopedilums. These were slides taken by Lyn. Mike Wilton also showed slides of hybrid paphs, and Rex Williams showed a wide variety of slides including some of his awarded plants. Frank Zumbuhl, who came from New Plymouth, also showed a wide range of very interesting slides.

Following a break for lunch, Lyn formally opened the meeting, explaining to the assembled audience the reasons for the establishment of such an Alliance. These are the **conservation, to grow, to study, to share and enjoy these plants.** From these opening remarks the meeting was opened to the members, who decided that the Alliance should produce, if possible, a quarterly newsletter, to

cover the wide variety of interest of the members, as well the way they would like to see it run. Both Lyn Sherlock and Peter Stephens were given the go ahead to get the Alliance up and running. To this end, the financial year has been set from June 1991 to June 1992, and subsequently the membership fee has been set at \$20.00 per year. The members agreed that they should meet again some time in June 1991 at a date to be announced later.

There were approximately 70 plants displayed by members, and these ranged from species to hybrids. This was very colourful and members

were asked to comment on their own plants, giving a brief description of their culture and growing conditions.

After a break for afternoon tea, the meeting was successfully brought to a close with the enrolment of 38 paid up financial members, ensuring excellent support for the Alliance.

For those people who might be interested in joining the N.Z. Paphiopedilum Alliance, the address to which subscriptions should be sent is

Mr P. J. Stephens
4 Tudor Court,
Paraparaumu Beach

All new and intending members will be most welcome.



Lyn Sherlock addressing the New Zealand Paphiopedilum Alliance inaugural meeting.

COOL HEADS WARM FEET

In the December 1990 issue of "Orchids in New Zealand" the feature of the month was a rather interesting article on growing *Phalaenopsis*. However, the part that I found most interesting and caused me to think a little deeper was the section headed "Cool Heads and Warm Feet" to quote from the article —

"A saying among gardeners of earlier years was that plants needed cool heads and warm feet and that still applies. If you think for a moment about plants in your garden where under normal circumstances the ground temperatures are always a few degrees warmer than air temperatures. Under these conditions warm air rises from the ground loses a small amount of heat which, however is continuously being replaced by the sun shining on it. Now as this warm air rises up past the plant cool air moves in to take its place and thus a micro climate is established around the plant with the roots always remaining a few degrees warmer than the piece of plant above the ground. Now the point arises that if this is considered an optimum

requirement for plant growth how can we put it into practice and gain some benefit? Like most people who grow orchids requiring warm conditions the cost of heating a glasshouse has always been a bit upsetting to me, no matter what method is used for heating. If we could heat only the roots of our plants and allow the warm air to rise from the potting mix up around the plant instead of heating the whole glasshouse then we would be supplying optimum conditions with a great saving in heating costs."

I have always known the term "bottom heat" and have used it over the years for raising seedlings. I was probably copying my father who used to start tomato and flower seeds by sitting trays on a large tin which had a hurricane lamp burning inside. I then realised that this is how I'm now heating my glasshouse. I'm using tubular heaters under sheet metal benches which are covered by small stones for the pots to sit on. I figure that this gives good drainage and air circulation for the bottom of the pot and retains some moisture to create some humidity. Now my thermostat is situated about 18 inches above the bench and is set for 15° C which would be about the

same as if I were heating with a fan heater, but because I'm heating from underneath the roots and mix must be considerably warmer than if the air in the glasshouse was heated. My first thought then is that I could possibly turn my thermostat down a little and save power, but as I have plants growing on slabs and punja around the wall I couldn't really do that. Anyway I suppose when a desired or natural temperature is quoted it is the air temperature and presumably the growing medium in nature is slightly warmer. Possibly the thermostat should be buried in a pot of bark. However it is something to think about. Has anyone got any further ideas or thoughts on the subject?

From
Canterbury Orchid Society
Newsletter—January 1991



Phalaenopsis (Abendrot x Rischeart) — 13 W.O.C.
Grower: Stewarts Orchids, USA

Frame a flower

PICTURE FRAME

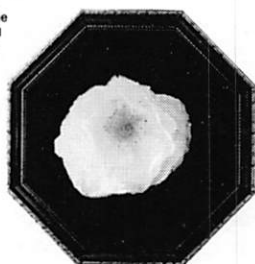
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Plastic Recycling:

Flower Pots from Milk Containers

WHEN ENVIRONMENTALISTS started jumping up and down about plastic milk containers being "non re-cyclable", at least one company set out to prove them wrong.

Onehunga Plastics, a small manufacturing business which had been recycling industrial plastics, designed a process which shreds the containers, washes and dries the material, then granulates it, ready for feeding into its injection-moulding machines. After experimenting and fine-tuning the process for 18 months they are now using it to manufacture the orchid planters advertised in "Orchids in New Zealand". They claim that the finished article is virtually indistinguishable from virgin plastic and that users are not only getting a cheaper product, but also the satisfaction of helping the environment.

Already word of this breakthrough has spread through the environmental grapevine, with the result that the company is receiving many enquiries every day, from householders wanting to know where they can deposit their containers and whether other household plastics can be processed. The answers to those questions, by the

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discuss their operation.*

way, are that milk containers can be left at the factory, which is situated in Wharangi St, Onehunga (opp. Grove Mitre 10) and that while it is intended to include some other household containers in the near future, only milk bottles can be accepted at this stage. The company is also hoping to gain the co-operation of local authorities and/or major business firms, in providing facilities in other areas around Auckland where containers can be deposited.

One of the major problems in accepting all household containers, is the need to separate the many different types of plastic before processing—a labour-intensive task which could be prohibitively expensive. A further problem arises with containers which require special cleaning. e.g. take-home oil packs, paint pails

etc. The good news is that more and more public and private bodies are planning to participate in plastic recycling, including the Auckland Regional Council, N.Z. Milk Corporation and Carter Holt Harvey Ltd., who produce soft drink bottles.

At the moment, household plastics make up a small percentage of the material used by Onehunga Plastics in the manufacture of flowerpots, plastic buckets and clothes pegs. Other sources of supply include reject or obsolete stock from manufacturers or traders, unwanted milk and soft-drink crates and broken containers from industrial users.

In addition to the above, Onehunga Plastics uses up to 3 tonnes per week of material derived from old car batteries. In co-operation with the battery manufacturer, the casings are stripped and the lead extracted for re-use. After thorough cleaning to remove all traces of lead and acid the casings are

Continued on page 48

FOURTH ASIA PACIFIC ORCHID CONFERENCE

THE Fourth Asia-Pacific Orchid Conference will be held on January 21-26, 1992 at Mae Jo Institute of Agricultural Technology (MIAT) in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

The conference is expected to draw 3,000 participants from the Asia-Pacific region and Europe as well as domestic orchid growers and traders, according to MIAT president Dr Ahnon Tiangtrong.

The Cabinet has approved a budget of nine million baht to renovate buildings to be used for the orchid show and exhibition. Ten rai of football fields will be converted into a large orchid garden and a road will be built around it.

Renovation of the information centre, advisory committee's auditorium, president's office and Union Study Centre will begin in October and be completed in September next year.

The conference will feature about 160 landscape orchid gardens from several countries in the Asia-Pacific region. The Union Study Centre will be used as an exhibition building. Next to it will be over 60 booths

of orchid plants, orchid flowers, products made from orchids as well as local handicrafts for sale.

Thai orchid growers and exporters will meet more than 1,000 foreign participants, and this is expected to boost the country's orchid trade. Local handicrafts' producers will also be able to meet foreign visitors during the orchid show, which is expected to draw more than 2,000 visitors a day.

Dr Ahnon said the Communications Authority of Thailand will produce two series of Thai orchid stamps as a promotion campaign. The stamps will be on sale before and during the six day show.

"It is the first Asia-Pacific Orchid Conference (APOC) to be held in Thailand after our country hosted the World Orchid Conference in 1978," he said. "The first APOC was held in Japan, the second one in Indonesia and the

third conference took place last year in Adelaide, Australia."

A Thai delegation was in Adelaide last year to promote the forthcoming conference in Chiang Mai. MIAT was recently informed that 300 Australian participants would come to Thailand.

"Chiang Mai was chosen for the international orchid conference because of its fine culture and beautiful natural surroundings," Dr Ahnon said. "In January the weather will be cool and some northern orchids will be in full bloom."

Co-operation will be sought from the Tourism Authority of Thailand to organise tours for conference participants to promote northern tourism. The participants may visit orchid farms in Mae Rim District which is not too far from the exhibition grounds. A cultural show will be presented by students of Chiang Mai Dramatic Arts College.

More information can be obtained from The Secretary, Fourth Asian Pacific Conf. MIAT Maejo, Chiang Mai 50290 Thailand.

guillotined and granulated ready for re-use. Until this process began a few years ago most car-batteries were dumped—to the great detriment of the environment.

Amidst all the stories of gloom and doom about the damage mankind is doing to Mother Earth it is good to know that at least some progress is being made in reversing the trend. ◀

12TH AUSTRALIAN ORCHID CONFERENCE SEPTEMBER 13th — 19th 1991 "ORCHIDS ARE FUN IN '91"

A great Orchid Conference and Exhibition has been planned for the 12th Australian Orchid Conference, to be held in Perth, Western Australia, on September 13th — 19th of this year. A comprehensive show schedule incorporating over 150 classes, will make this the largest exhibition of orchids to be held at an Australian Conference.

The venue will be the Grandstand at the Ascot Racecourse situated on the banks of the Swan River approximately 8km from the centre of the City of Perth and located in the City of Belmont. It will be possible to have all the Conference activities at the one venue. The lectures, banquet and dinner dance will be held on the top floor of the grandstand. The orchid exhibition will cover the entire first floor and will be one of the most spectacular ever staged in Australia. The large commercial selling area has been allocated the ground floor with over 30 bays available for commercial interests as well as some of the paved area outside for selected items (i.e. glasshouse, benches, shadehouse etc.)

Registration Fees

NORMAL

\$100 single — \$140 double
Registrants can expect many extra's in their satchels which could include the snazzy conference badge depicting the conference logo (now available for sale), promotional gifts, choice accommodation and so on.

Lecture Programme

The Lecture Programme will begin on Monday, September 16th and continue on to Wednesday, September 18th. Each lecture day will commence at 9.00 am and close at approximately 3.45 pm.

Mr George Vasequez from Zuma Canyon USA—Topic Phalaenopsis

Mr Alan Moon from the Eric Young Foundation ENGLAND—Topic-Research with Cymbidiums.

Mr Norita Hasegawa from Paphantics USA—Topic—still to be confirmed.

Mr Ian Plested from Surrey ENGLAND—Topic-Miniature Cattleyas.

Mr Gerald McCraith from Essendon VIC.—Topic—Odontoglossums Alliance.

Mr Ron Herberle from Albany WA Topic-Natural Hybrid Terrestrials.

Mr Sandy Anderson from Bananacoast NSW.—Topic—Soft Cane Dendrobiums.

Dr Stephen Hopper from Dept of C.A.L.M. WA—Topic-Caladenias

Mr Ross Maidment from Aranbeem QLD.—Topic—Hybridizing with Cattleyas.

Mr Andrew Brown from Dept of C.A.L.M. WA—Topic—"A day in the Field" (Terrestrials).

Mr Geoff Browning from Peninsula Orchids VIC.—Topic—Orchid Pot Plants.

Dr Kingsley Dixon — Topic—Terrestrials.

Thus "Orchids Are Fun in '91" in Perth is an event that should be on every orchid enthusiasts calendar and now is the time to grasp your registration form, complete it, post it off, and make your holiday arrangements.

Readers of this supplement who would like to register for "Orchids are Fun in '91" or who would like to make further enquiries of any kind are invited to contact:

Mrs Barbara Burnett, Conference Secretary, PO Box 1050, Morley, Western Australia 6062. Phone (09) 377-6781. Fax (09) 309-3182.

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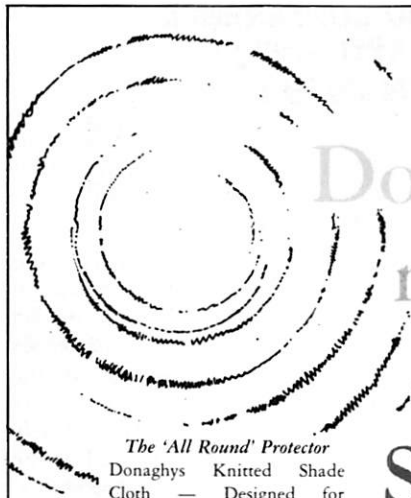
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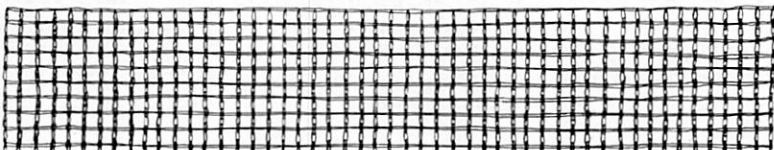
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ORCHID REGISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. Membership of ORAC

In ORAC Newsletter No. 1 notice was given of the intention to expand the membership of the Committee to include overseas representation. The Society is pleased to be able to report that the following individuals have now agreed to serve: Mr G. McCraith (Australia), Dr A. Pridgeon (U.S.A.), Mr Syed Yusof Alsaffoff (Singapore) and Mr G. Rollke (West Germany). It is hoped that in due course a further member will be found to represent the substantial orchid interests in Japan.

2. Application Fee

The Society has been concerned that the integrity of the International Register was being placed in jeopardy by the adverse reaction of many growers to the last increase in the application fee. As a consequence it has conducted a fundamental review of the way in which International Orchid Registration is financed and an announcement was made in the May edition of the Orchid Review to the effect that for applications received from 1 June 1990 the fee would be reduced from Fifteen pounds (\$A25) to Seven pounds fifty (\$A12.50). It is hoped that this positive response to the criticism voiced by many growers will ensure that the international co-operation required to maintain the Register will be retained.

At the same time the opportunity has been taken to indicate that in future the application fee will be refunded when, **for whatever reason**, an application

fails. Refunds will continue to take the form of a credit note, as at present.

3. Mailing address for orchid registration

The mailing address for all correspondence relating to orchid registration has been changed. In future all applications should be sent to **The International Orchid Registrar, PO Box 1072, Frome, Somerset BA11 5NY, England** and not to the Society's address in London.

4. Publication of new registrations

In order to give the Registrar more time to complete the task of checking and amending the computerised data base, monthly lists of new orchid hybrids have not been prepared for publication in either the April or June Orchid Review. The process of registration is, however, being maintained and the publication backlog will be made up later in the year.

5. Computerisation of the International Orchid Register

Since ORAC Newsletter No 1 was distributed the Society has purchased a Prime EXL UNIX computer which will be dedicated solely to registration use. This has relieved the considerable pressure on the Society's original machine and resulted in a dramatic improvement in access and response time for orchid registration. All orchid data has now been transferred to the new computer and at the same time some anomalies in the registration programmes have been corrected. Inevitably this has meant that the schedule for completion has been set back and although the dataload was completed in good time the correction of known data errors was held up by other technical problems. However, final corrections should all have been effected by 11 June at which point the Registrar

will finally abandon the card index and process all new applications electronically.

It should be noted that many of these errors have been brought to light by the automatic programme checks incorporated as part of the data loading process. Most arise from information in the original SLOH volume which had a surprising amount of incomplete, inconsistent or inaccurate information. Irritating though these delays may have been, they have enabled the International Registration Authority to establish a much more accurate database.

6. The marketing of orchid information

Although final details are still to be agreed it is expected that a new company will be formed to market orchid information supplied by the RHS from the computerised Register. Data will be available in two forms, either as compact discs for use on personal computers (PC's)

or as hard copy (paper) reports. The PC-based system has been developed independently in Australia (by Messrs. Melrose and Lobb) and comes with a full complement of reporting programmes. It will be possible to request all or any part of the Register on disc and arrangements will be made for regular updates. It is intended to launch the RHS orchid information system at the World Orchid Conference in Auckland, when further details of reports and pricing will be available. The American Orchid Society has agreed to be responsible for the overall marketing of both the software and hard copy reports and the company's registered office will be based at Singapore Botanic Gardens.

7. International Orchid Commission

The IOC will be holding a plenary session at the World Orchid Conference. Amongst other topics to be raised the International Registrar will report on

registration matters in general, the new computerised RHS orchid information system will be introduced and there will be proposals for new publications.

**Orchid Registration
Advisory Committee
June 1990**

Because of Conference and Awards publishing, this notice was not able to be published earlier. **Editor**

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CONFERENCE COMMENTS



WHAT SOME orchid society members had to say about the 13th World Orchid Conference recently held in Auckland.

“On 4th September we left Invercargill for Blenheim. This was a start to a long drive to Auckland. When we finally arrived in Auckland we called in to the show area to see what we were in for. Lots of orchid societies were already there with their backdrops and base materials building up what was to be the show in a few days time.

Seeing the Auckland Combined Orchid Societies’ massive display being constructed over four days was something I will remember for years to come. The display base was a circular path which spiraled up to about ten feet in height then it spiraled down the other side again. Above all this there was a silver canopy mirror of sixty eight suspended sections which reflected lights all around them. It was spectacular even before the plants were arranged.



Southland Orchid Society display — 13 W.O.C.

Activity was everywhere. In one corner the Bee Hive was being built, mountains were rising up above the floor, a paddle steamer arrived to add to the maori canoes, yacht and cars. Beer crates were being delivered to display bays as was bark

and sawdust to be used as fill, and we were in the way.

Upstairs was a chain of people flat out putting booklets and goodies into satchels ready for registrants, when they arrived to check in.

Monday was programmed for the Judging from 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon although some didn't finish till much later. It was go, go, go, on your feet all the time, taking judges notes to another group to sign, and then to the computer people to print the certificates for the First, Second and Third's in each class.

Displays took up three halls which in fact combined to make one big area. Local orchid grower, Coral Mathieson, took out

the prize for the most points in floral arrangements. It was a long way to take her work but the joy and honour was worth the effort. We congratulate you Coral, and we are very proud of your talents.

Monday night's Official Opening was open to all registrants and this was something. His Excellency, the Governor General opened the conference. Medals were given to honour special people that have done a lot for orchiding in New Zealand. Talk about food! All the different kinds that you can think of were there, whole sheep, pigs and deer had been spit roasted; you just ate as much as you wanted, while chatting with people from all over the world. There were some that managed to take the odd photos between snacks.

The show itself was something different. Most orchid growers in New Zealand haven't seen one like it for years. I reckon it was a great week. The beauty of those 4 million orchids displayed, and the treasured memories are going to stay with us for years.

Badge Corner was very active in its own way from an early stage. People were exchanging or selling badges, almost to the stage of fighting over new ones as they arrived. A hive of

activity which never seemed to stop while there were 'pins' to swap. Badges were worn on hats, vests, scarves and jackets.

There was lots to be learnt from seeing and hearing the overseas speakers, with their knowledge to hand on to the orchid growers that were keen to pick up as much as possible. They were very much down to earth with plain talk to suit everyone.

Home entertainment on Wednesday evening was very much 'getting to know your overseas guests'. We had a chap from America and a lady from Australia. They enjoyed themselves, even in our small motel, as we talked about orchid collections and experiences in different countries and different growing conditions.

New Zealand Night was scheduled for Thursday. I was not impressed with the meal at all. The New Zealand Expo was something to see and it was well worth the effort.

Some went to the Breakfast Forums that added a bit of taste to what was covered elsewhere, subjects were writers, photography, commercial growers, judging to list a few. These forums were very interesting. The hour seemed to pass very quickly.

The Banquet at the new Aotea Centre was a farewell to our overseas guests. It was another chance to meet the orchid contacts that we had met during the conference.

One more day and it was almost over. Those wanting to buy souvenirs had the choice of sweat shirts, pens, spoons, badges, books, and key rings, to list a few. Others that didn't buy conference souvenirs, bought orchid flasks or plants to take home, while a few people took a lot of photographs to look on once it was all over.

On behalf of the Orchid Society of Southland members, I would like to congratulate the Orchid Council of New Zealand, in conjunction with the New Zealand Orchid Society for all the hard work of planning and organisation that went on to produce a successful WOC. Most enjoyable and memorable."

Tarras McDonald
Southland Orchid Society

"Size and Variety

The two acres of exhibition space at Auckland Expo Centre were filled with an unforgettable mass of orchids of many genera in over 150 displays.

Highlights were:

The Logan Brewer (of Commonwealth Games Opening Ceremony fame)

designed combined Auckland Societies display. It was a mountain of orchids with the uncurling Koru, logo of WOC, suggested by the curving walkway through the display which was reflected in the silver canopy.

The 1990 logo of orchids.



Sun Valley Orchids 1990 Logo

The quarantine area where orchids from many overseas countries were displayed.

Displays from many societies throughout New Zealand.

The miniature train circling the masdevallia mountain and travelling through a tunnel decorated with Dracula orchids.

A screen of pictures made from dried orchid flowers.

Orchid photographs and paintings.

Colour

All the colours of the rainbow were mingling and

merging to form a kaleidoscope of colour which was repeated like rippling waves throughout the exhibition.

People

Sir Paul Reeves officially opening the WOC.

Dame Kath Tizard and Dame Kiri Te Kanawa receiving bouquets of orchids named after them.

Andy Easton, President of Orchid Council of N.Z. winning the Champion bloom *Cymbidium Gladys Whitesell* 'The Charmer'.

2,200 registrants from 43 countries.

35,000 people who came to see the orchids.

Lectures

Covering a wide range of topics and delivered by speakers from all over the world, were so well attended that a larger venue had to be hired."

Nelson Orchid Society

"Wow. Brilliant. Fantastic. Wrought. Shame. Rigged. Some of the words used to describe the Conference.

From the moment we entered the Expo Centre and saw the sheer size of the interior, until the last screw was removed from the display, it was a kaleidoscope of impressions, faces, hard work, aching limbs; it was an experience not often

seen in this part of the world.

The society display was prefabricated at Tawa and transported to Auckland. We went to our site and unloaded the truck, and construction started almost immediately. By 2pm the two of us had constructed a beehive about 6m high. The scale of the building made our model look like a pimple on the rear end. Friday: saw the completion of the touchups. All work was finished by 2pm.

Jeff Anderson arrived with a van load of plants and the setup began in earnest. The arrival of a second van load of plants under the steerage of Brian and Irene Cropp meant that serious work was in store. Kevin, Jeff and myself stayed at Ponsonby Fire Station where Kevin kept the duty crew awake all night pretending to be a chain saw! The computer was working until 11.45pm.

Sunday: the rest of the plants arrived by car and the job of selecting plants for judging was started and the list was submitted for printing by the Conference organisers. All displays are now in the halls and the perception of scale is now normalised. Our Beehive is the second tallest display, with Auckland display's helix topping all. It was suggested that the Auckland display cost \$30,000 to mount.

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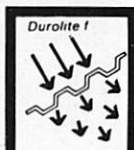


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Monday: and the judging, and with something like 1000 people in the halls all trying to get at the same exhibit. It was humorous at times with some of the judges antics causing myself some amusement. Judging carried on all day.

The opening ceremony on Monday night was subdued but very good with Sir Paul and Lady Reeves, Dame Cath Tizard, Dame Kiri te Kanawa, Donna Craig and others in the official party together with approximately 2,500 registrants and partners in the Logan Campbell Theatre. Special Gold medals were presented to three prominent orchidists, George Fuller amongst them. A whole series of barbeques were scattered around the halls and trays full of glasses of wine were available.

Tuesday: Registrants viewing, renewing old acquaintances and seeing/meeting new ones was the order of the day. The commercial sales area was available but not opened officially.

Wednesday: Open to the public. The halls seemed to be very crowded, but this was eventually the quietest day public wise.

Thursday: Same as Wednesday, the lecture programme in full swing. A New Zealand night was held in the N.Z. Pavillion.

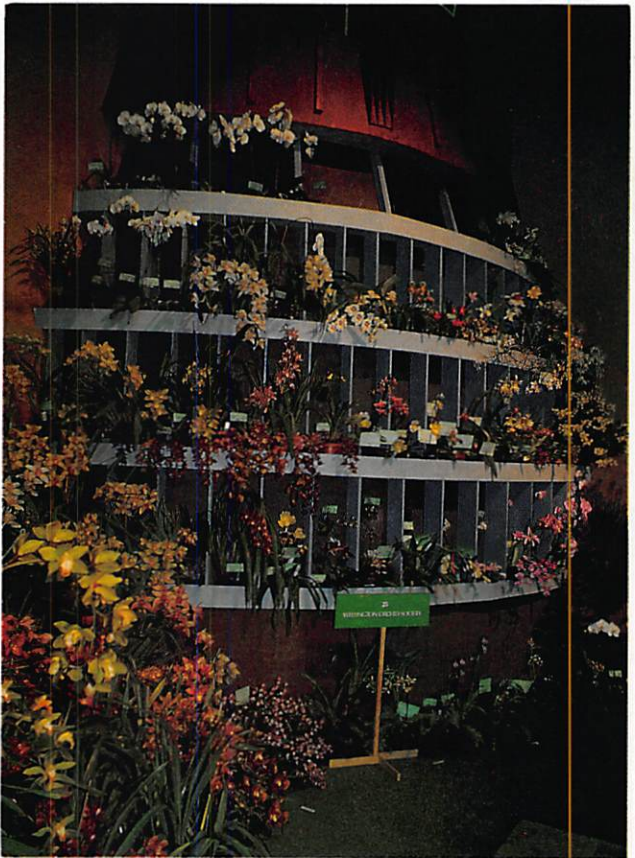
A visitor was overheard to remark that it was the most expensive steak sandwich she had ever had at \$65.00.

Friday: I went fishing and caught two tree trout, *Earina mucronata* and *Drymoanthus adversus*. But came back for the Scottish Orchid Society presentation for the 1993 Conference.

Saturday: Final lectures. At night the banquet, a glittering affair held in the Kupe Room at the Aotea Centre. By now the

commercial sales area was carrying out a roaring trade, several hundred persons looking or discussing relative merits of plants. Two stalls are selling books and both are popular. It is almost impossible to get a conference badge now and the sharks are prepared to offer their soul for some badges. A masdevallia group badge is rumoured to have changed hands for \$200.00.

Sunday: Chaos. It is raining outside, but plenty



Wellington Orchid Societies' 'Beehive' display — 13 W.O.C.

of people came to the show and the rain cleared away later. Hobbyists and growers are bargaining for plants or waiting for the 4pm reduction to begin, but this generally did not eventuate. Come 6pm and the societies are permitted to remove their plants and dismantle displays. It is sheer chaos—trucks, vans, trailers all lined up at the doors for loading and everyone trying to clear the building.

Janet departs for Hamilton about 8.30pm, Jeff and myself return to Ponsonby Fire Station about 10pm and start looking for a restaurant for tea.

Monday: Up at 5.30am, Jeff is away at 6.15am for Wellington. I return to the centre to dispose of the display, finally departing for Wellington at 9am.

Our display caused quite a bit of good humoured banter, but also we received a lot of compliments for the imaginative use of the Beehive as a display format. Thank you to the members who provided 248 plants. We put up 22 plants for judging, gaining one 1st, three 2nds and two 3rds.

We all made a good impression on the rest of New Zealand and the international set, and overall the feeling was an enjoyable event worth seeing."

Gordon Sylvester

Wellington Orchid Society

Special Interest Event:

International Odont Alliance Get Together & Dinner 13th WOC

Eighty-three people including a good number of our members and their wives attended the get together which was followed by an excellent meal. After a confused start when our venue was allocated to the Glaswegians and the meeting shifted without notice to Alexandra Park next door, we arrived to find our meal had been prepared early! The caterer kindly delayed the meal and we were able to hold a discussion in an adjourning room.

A wide range of topics were discussed with Bruce Cobblestick of California acting as chairman. He announced that the US Odont Alliance were putting out a book on the Odont Alliance but it had taken longer than expected to produce. His suggestion of a quarterly international newsletter (edited in turn by 4 geographic groups) was discussed there and again over dinner with no decisions reached. They are having trouble producing two issues a year by themselves!

Culture of odonts at the Eric Young Orchid Centre was commented on by Alan Moon who said the ideal minimum temperature was 15° C — which was greeted with disbelief by Australians and New Zealanders! Non-proliferation of seedlings in flasks can be aided by lower temperatures, less light, better air breathers in flasks, softer media and more dilute nutrients—according to Gerardus Staal (USA) and others. Polyploidy and aneuploidy are also thought to be causes of proliferation. A mixture of NZ treefern fibre and bark is proving a worthwhile potting mix overseas. Dr Wally Thomas of Canada enthused over Rockwool and perlite as a potting mix for odonts.

Questions and answers flew thick and fast until we reluctantly withdrew to the dining room and enjoyed one of the best meals of the Conference. If you didn't enjoy the evening it was probably because you weren't there.

NZ Odotoglossum Alliance
Newsletter 1 : 3

DONATIONS TO COLOUR FUND

Thank you all for your generosity it all helps in making this a more colourful magazine.

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DEADLINES—ORCHIDS IN N.Z.

June Issue:

Editorial 1 Apr.

Advertising 21 Apr.

October Issue:

Editorial 1 Aug.

Advertising 21 Aug.

August Issue:

Editorial 1 June.

Advertising 21 June.

December Issue:

Editorial 1 Oct.

Advertising 21 Oct.

The Crucifix Orchid

Epidendrum ibaguense

THE BULBS of this particular *epidendrum* may be as high as 1.6 metres and no more than 25 mm in circumference. The stems of the plants of this group have alternate rows of light green, thick, firm leaves 75 to 100 mm long by about 25 mm wide, that remain in good condition on the plants for several seasons. The leaves are about 60 mm apart in the rows. They start near the base of the stem and continue up to where it starts to narrow and lengthen in preparation for producing a head of numerous star-shaped, long lasting flowers approximately 25 mm wide. These are produced in succession for months at a time, even years in the case of some hybrids when growing in ideal conditions.



Epidendrum Boindii. Grower: Perry Reichardt — 13 W.O.C.

The individual flowers of the heads are presented upside down—thus the labellum is standing upright. The lip is three lobed, giving the appearance of a prominent miniature cross. The plants of this group are often referred to as **crucifix orchids** because of these characteristics.

Plants can be obtained with red, orange, lavender, yellow, pink, rose, fuschia, purple or white flowers. Many intermediate shades of these various colours are also to be found in the flowers.

Plants of this group are among the easiest of orchids to grow, if planted in sheltered, sunny positions away from heavy frost areas. Of this group there are both dwarf and tall growing plants. The dwarf growing ones (600 mm-1 metre) will make attractive specimens if planted in garden beds. They are also good plants

for mass bedding or for pot cultivation. By breaking the rhizome (back-cutting) where possible, on established plants they can be grown and multiplied within two or three years to produce up to 25 heads of flowers at one time.

These plants can be kept in good condition and flowering at this rate for several years by pruning each stem back when the flower head has completely died. If prolonged adverse weather conditions are experienced, the heads may temporarily cease flowering, even the buds may drop, but if the tip of the stem remains alive, when ideal weather conditions return, buds show up again and flowers will be produced.

Often an off-shoot will start another head of flowers. Do not be hasty with pruning as it may cause the loss of flowers. When pruning is finally decided upon, cut the stem back to within about 100 mm of its base. This could cause a new, strong stem to start from near the base of the pruned stem, thus keeping the leading section strong, dwarf and young.

All heads of flowers will not finish at the same time. By frequent pruning of plants needing attention, a plant can be grown to produce many heads of flowers most of the time during ideal growing conditions. Mixing plants



Top: P. Reichardt's epidendrum display — 13 W.O.C.

Bottom: *Epidendrum Nebo*



of several distinct colours in one small section of a flower bed or in a pot will make a pleasing arrangement.

Be very sure when selecting pieces of plants for this work, to get them from plants of similar height and growing habit. The tall growing plants are good for sunny positions in garden areas as low hedges or perhaps to hide some ugly background. Plant them about 450 mm apart, in two or three rows in a

bed 600 mm to 1 metre wide. They will grow to about 1.6 metres tall and flower there if grown, staked and trained correctly. If left alone the stems often send out aerial growth from near the top. These growths will raise the plants another 300 mm or more in height and will flower. Such plantings need very little attention when established to keep them tidy and they give a brilliant show of flowers for a long time. The pot growers should be planted

in semi-terrestrial growing medium to which an additional 10% of sharp river sand is added. Plants growing in garden areas should be planted in light, rich, well drained sandy loam.

Epidendrums are subject to attacks of fungus diseases—they are also attacked by insect and scale pests so they must be treated regularly with

fungicides and insecticides, as are other orchids, to keep them healthy and clean.

They are quite easy to manage as far as moisture is concerned. If they are kept fully moist, in well drained soil most of the time during the warm to hot months, and reasonably dry much of the time during the cold winter months they will be well

cared for in regard to moisture requirements.

Many florists use epidendrum flowers, even though small, in their 'make-up' work. For home displays it is better to pluck the individual flowers to use in shallow float bowls. ◀

From the Auckland
Orchid Club Bulletin
by Ralf Handcock

Reply to John Gilliland

A reply by Jean Allen of Te Atatu to John Gilliland's *aliceara* problem.

Unfortunately, because of space limitations this could not be published last month. Editor

John Gilliland's problem with his *Aliceara* sounds like the old familiar root rot caused by either *rhizoctonia* or *fusarium* spp. fungal infections. These rots attack through unprotected cuts on newly separated bulbs, and trimmed or damaged roots. They exude toxins which will kill roots, prevent plants from absorbing water and the plants will decline and die.

Sometimes only the old bulb will die, but often the whole plant will become affected. The decline may be rapid or over a long period.

Treatment

- ★ Remove plant from pot—cut off all bulbs that have lost their substance. You may be left with only a back bulb or small piece!
- Soak in solution of Benlate or Captan (as per directions). Agitate in the solution (powders will settle to the bottom if not agitated and will not be effective). Don't soak in fungicide for several days, about 20 minutes will suffice.
- Repot in **sterilized** pot and media.

- Respray every 10 days for 3 weeks.
- Keep misted but on the dry side until new root growth is seen.
- Keep your eye on these plants. Flowers of Sulphur may be put on cut surfaces!

An *Aliceara* (*Brassia*, *Miltonia oncidium*) likes moderate temperatures and more light than *odonts*! Hang them up where they will get a good breeze and even a little afternoon or morning sunlight. Do not let the compost become stale, do not over or under water, do not over or under feed! Spray with a good preventative fungicide monthly.

I hope this will be of help to you. Unfortunately a lot of the *Oncidiinae* Alliance succumb to these rots because we think all of this group should be grown wet and cold. We need to study the individual makeup of these plants.

Diary Dates 1991

April

Saturday 20th, 12.00 - 5.00 p.m.

Sunday 21st, 10.00 - 4.00 p.m.

SOCIETY: Bay of Plenty Orchid Society

VENUE: Te Puke High School Hall

ADDRESS: Tui Street, Te Puke

CONTACT: P. O. Box 478, Te Puke

May

Saturday 4th, Sunday 5th

SOCIETY: Capital City Orchid Society

VENUE: Evans Bay Intermediate School

ADDRESS: Kemp St, Kilbirnie, Wellington

June

Friday 7th, running on to Monday 10th

SOCIETY: Tropical Osland Orchid Council

VENUE: Shire Hall

ADDRESS: Ingham, Queensland, Australia

CONTACT: PO Box 109, Ingham 4850

Queensland, Australia

Saturday 8th, Sunday 9th

SOCIETY: North Shore Orchid Society

VENUE: Recreation Hall

ADDRESS: Bute Rd, Browns Bay, Auckland

July

Saturday 6th 10.00 - 5.00 p.m.

Sunday 7th 10.00 - 4.00 p.m.

SOCIETY: Wellington Orchid Society

VENUE: St Orans College Hall

ADDRESS: High Street, Lower Hutt

CONTACT: Convenor, Doug Nelson

Phone (04) 783-901

Saturday 20th

SOCIETY: Hawkes Bay Orchid Society

VENUE: St John's Ambulance Hall

ADDRESS: Napier Road, Havelock North

CONTACT: Ian Jenkins, Ph. (06) 843-9245

August

Friday 30th, Saturday 31st August

Sunday 1st September

SOCIETY: North Shore Orchid Society

VENUE: A.T.I.

ADDRESS: Akoranga Drive, Takapuna

Auckland

Saturday 31st August, Sunday 1st September

SOCIETY: Otago Orchid Club

VENUE: St. Peter's Church Hall

ADDRESS: Cnr Hillside Rd & Eastbourne St
Dunedin

September

Saturday 7th 10.00 - 5.00 p.m.

Sunday 8th 10.00 - 4.00 p.m.

SOCIETY: Kapiti Orchid Society

VENUE: Southwards Museum Complex

ADDRESS: Paraparaumu

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th

SOCIETY: Hibiscus Coast Orchid Society

Friday 13th, Saturday 14th, Sunday 15th

SOCIETY: Hawkes Bay Orchid Society

VENUE: Centennial Hall

ADDRESS: McLean Park, Napier

CONTACT: Ian Jenkins, Ph. (06) 843 9245

13th - 19th September

SOCIETY: 12th Australian Orchid Conf

VENUE: Grandstand, Ascot Racecourse

ADDRESS: City of Belmont, Perth, WA

CONTACT: Mrs B. Burnett, Conf. Sec.,

PO Box 1050, Morley,

WA 6062 Ph (09) 377-6781

Friday 27th, Saturday 28th, Sunday 29th

SOCIETY: Nightcliffe Orchid Society

VENUE: ARAFURA ORCHID

CONFERENCE; Australia

ADDRESS: 7 Thrush Court, Wulagi 0812

Darwin, Northern Ter, Australia

October

Saturday 5th, Sunday 6th

SOCIETY: Wanganui Orchid Society

VENUE: Wanganui Boys College Hall

ADDRESS: Ingestre Street, Wanganui

Friday 12th, Saturday 12th, Sunday 13th

SOCIETY: Nelson Orchid Society

VENUE: Stoke Memorial Hall

ADDRESS: Stoke

CONTACT: P.O. Box 2006, Stoke, Nelson

Labour Weekend—Saturday 26th 11am-5pm

Sunday 27th 10am-4.30pm

SOCIETY: Wairarapa Orchid Circle

VENUE: McGregor Hall, Masterton

ADDRESS: Cnr Dixon & Worksop Roads

Masterton, (Opp. Woolworths)

January 1992

Monday 20th running through to Sunday 26th

SOCIETY: 4th Asia Pacific Orchid Conf

VENUE: Maejo Institute of Agric. Tech.

ADDRESS: Maejo Inst of Agric. Technology

CONTACT: Maejo, Chiang Mai 50290,
Thailand

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Laelia superbiens
Grower: Sherlock Orchids